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Abilene Weekly Reflector

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Highest of all in Leavening Power.—U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

SOCIETY CALENDAR

FRATERNAL AID ASSOCIATION.
Crescent Council, No. 10, F. A. A.—Meets the first and third Monday nights of each month in Odd Fellows hall. M. P. Shearer, president; T. F. Smith, secretary.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.
Abilene Post, No. 52.—Meets at the court house the second and fourth Monday evenings of each month. All comrades are invited to meet with us. W. L. Allison, P. C.; A. S. Davidson, Adjutant.

Woman's Relief Corps, No. 52.—Meets alternate Tuesdays at 8 o'clock in the city hall. Mrs. Alice Seels, president; Mrs. Mary Nault, secretary.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.
Damon Lodge No. 6.—Meets every Wednesday evening, corner second and Broadway. Visiting brothers cordially invited. C. S. Crawford, P. C.; A. E. Cooper, K. of R. & S.

A. O. U. W.
Abilene Lodge, No. 26, R. A. M.—Meets every Tuesday evening in Odd Fellows hall. John Harnisch, W. M.; W. H. Waring, recorder.

I. O. O. F.
Western Home Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 66.—Meets every Tuesday evening in Odd Fellows hall. Officers: Noble Grand, J. L. Lippa, Secretary, F. V. Glase. Visiting brothers cordially welcome.

MASONIC.
Abilene Commandery, No. 25, E. T.—Meets in Masonic hall on the first and third Fridays of each month. O. L. Moore, H. P. J. L. Worsley, recorder.

CYRUS CHAPTER, No. 25, R. A. M.—Meets in Masonic hall on the second and fourth Fridays of each month. O. L. Moore, H. P. J. L. Worsley, secretary.

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FAMINE FEARS.

The Alarm in Germany Caused by the Ukase.

INDIAN CORN FOR A SUBSTITUTE.

Unless Weather Brightens in Europe America Will Be the Only Country on Which to Rely For Bread-stuffs.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—The Times correspondent at St. Petersburg says that it is declared in well informed circles that the prohibition of rye exports was not warranted by the condition of crops, and that the cause was a political move against Germany and Austria. International stocks generally are depressed by the Mohorog failure at Trieste and the stoppage of Russian rye exports. Some fears are expressed that short crops will cause domestic discontent in Russia, which will lead to a counteracting policy of foreign aggression. Cereals are in Liverpool. Maize is expected to further advance, being in demand as a substitute for rye on the continent.

There has been a change in the tone of German papers toward the United States since the Russian ukase regarding rye exports. The writers now look to the United States for relief, not only for the present but in the future. But it is confidently thought that the supply will offset the poor harvest and prevent prolonged distress.

A Berlin dispatch says the news from eastern Prussia is of the gloomiest kind. The people there have just become aware of the Russian prohibition of rye exports and they regard it as almost a death sentence. Those near the frontier have been depending on rye purchased in small quantities across the boundary in Russia. The Russian officials now refuse to let even a pound of grain go over the line and have threatened with imprisonment any person caught selling or any German found on Russian soil with grain bought there.

The scenes described are heartrending and numerous applications have been made to the local authorities for relief. These applications are fast consuming the money devoted to the sustenance of the poor and there is some talk of petitioning the Prussian government to issue army rations to the starving.

It is believed that Chancellor Von Caprivi will adopt this course rather than repeal the corn duties.

In the manufacturing centers, especially Chemnitz, Posen and Greiz, the distress is increasing, and the prices of provisions. Rye bread is the staple of the poorer classes and any increase of the already high prices means starvation.

There is a strong desire in the manufacturing districts to emigrate to America but few of the people are well enough off to do so. Among the peasantry the general feeling is of pathetic despair. Prevalent distress in Germany reacts on the Jewish refugees and even on the border they are being turned back unless absolutely equipped with funds to take care of themselves. The majority of the refugees are without money and therefore are not permitted to enter Germany.

The Trieste failure and the Russian ukase together have oppressed most international stocks. It is feared that the failure of the crops in Russia will give rise to popular disaffection, from which the Russian government is not unlikely to endeavor to distract public attention by a policy of foreign complications or aggression. There is an indication of an approach to settling on the stock exchange and even the American securities yesterday failed to attract the attention of buyers. The Russian ukase caused a hardening of the prices of cereals in Liverpool. Rye is not much dealt in in England as compared with the business in that commodity on the continent, but its absence causes Indian maize to be in request and for that Liverpool is one of the chief European markets, hence a further advance in price is expected.

Rye has risen 3 shillings in Amsterdam and both there and in Berlin it is decidedly dearer than wheat. On an average Germany imports 3,500,000 quarters Italy, 50,000 quarters and Norway, 500,000 quarters. No country can supply this loss. America is said to supply only 1,000,000, therefore the loss must be replaced by wheat. Much now depends upon the next fortnight's weather in Europe. If the weather turns out bad America will be in a position to control the market. Alarm is already felt here owing to a report that American farmers are mortgaging their crops in order to hold wheat back. On the other hand fine weather in Europe, with the immense purchases already made in America for shipment to Europe during the coming three months, would quite alter the situation and wheat operators' prospects.

POWDER MILL GONE.

Terrific Explosion, Causing the Death of Several Workmen.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., Aug. 15.—Yesterday morning about 8:30 o'clock, the powder factory in the Ohio river at Kellogg, W. Va., four miles below Huntington, blew up from some unknown cause. The explosion was in the glazing mill building which was about twenty-five feet square and two stories high. There were about two tons of powder in it. The main mill building and in which great quantities of powder are stored was not affected. The noise of the explosion was heard twenty-five miles away and its force was so great as to laterally annihilate the building. Pieces of timber were thrown across the river in Ohio. A piece of iron weighing over a ton was picked up and tossed through the air 200 yards and buried deep in the ground.

Workmen were just going to work in the large mill but had not yet entered it. In the glazing mill at the time of the explosion were two workmen, John Bayless and Timothy Cooney.

Only unrecognizable fragments of their bodies can be found, and two buckets full of shreds of human flesh have been gathered.

George Wells, who was in a house 300 yards away, had his skull broken by a fragment of iron which whizzed through the window of the house. He is in a dying condition. D. M. Parks, Charles Knowly and John Shuster, workmen in the big mill, who were standing 400 yards away, were terribly injured by flying missiles that blackened the air. A few others are slightly hurt.

What caused the explosion no one is living that can tell. More than 1,000 people have been drawn by curiosity to the scene. Archie Livingston, the superintendent, was standing right by the mill when it was blown to atoms and he escaped unscathed. The family of John W. Bayless, one of the victims, is inconsolable. One of his daughters is at the point of death from grief.

WESTERN KANSAS.

Judge Botkin Enthusiastic Over the Prospects.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 15.—Judge Theodosius Botkin, of Arkanio, and a number of other citizens of western Kansas, who are in the city, are enthusiastic with regard to the condition of agriculture in that part of the state. In some parts of central and northern Kansas the rainfall, though not seriously deficient, has not been so abundant as the farmers would have it, but in the west and southwest the rains have been frequent and copious.

Judge Botkin says that in Haskell county careful estimates have been made and it is believed that there will be 150,000 bushels of wheat to go upon the market after the necessary quantity for bread and seed has been reserved. At present prices this will discharge the last dollar of mortgage indebtedness in Haskell county, leaving the bountiful oats, corn, barley and other crops to create a surplus fund.

Parts of the state, and their tendency is greatly to encourage and enliven business men.

Ammanite Black.
ATOKA, Kan., Aug. 15.—A colored lodge, the Order of Ammanites, is holding a convention in Atoka. An election of officers was held, which resulted as follows: C. J. Johnson, general master; Topeka; E. S. Snelling, deputy grand master; Memphis, Tenn.; T. H. Traynor, grand treasurer; Memphis; G. R. Turbin, grand financial secretary; Topeka; R. A. Dareth, grand recording secretary; Memphis; Elijah Green, assistant grand recording secretary; Atoka; W. L. Hudspeth, grand marshal; Valley Falls; William Wathall, grand messenger; Hiawatha; W. A. Wade, grand herald; Oklahoma City; George Richardson, outside guard; Topeka; William Davis, inside guard; Memphis; L. Smith, grand national deputy; Topeka.

DEATH OF MRS. POLK.

The Aged Widow of President James K. Polk Passes Away.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 15.—Surrounded by a few loving friends and relatives, Mrs. James K. Polk, relict of the tenth president of the United States, died at 7:30 o'clock yesterday morning, peacefully and quietly, in the full possession of her natural faculties.

Mrs. Polk was in perfect health until last Wednesday evening, when on returning from a short drive she was taken suddenly ill. She never rallied. Had she lived until September 4, next, she would have been eighteen years beyond the allotted time of three score and ten. The cause of her death was simply exhaustion resulting from old age.

The bells throughout the city were tolled when the news of her death became known, and words of sympathy and regret were heard from the people.

As yet no arrangements regarding the interment have been made.

Mrs. Polk was before her marriage, Miss Sarah Childress. She was born near Murfreesboro, Rutherford county, Tenn., September 4, 1803, and was the daughter of Joel and Elizabeth Childress. Her father, a farmer in easy circumstances, sent her to the Moravian institute at Salem, N. C., where she was educated. On returning home she married Mr. Polk, who was then a member of the legislature of Tennessee. The following year he was elected to congress, and during his fourteen sessions in Washington Mrs. Polk's courteous manners, sound judgment and many attainments gave her a high place in society.

On her return to Washington as the wife of the president Mrs. Polk devoted herself entirely to her duties. She held weekly receptions and abolished the custom of giving refreshments to the guests. She also forbade dancing, as out of keeping with the character of these entertainments. In spite of her reforms Mrs. Polk was extremely popular.

"Madam," said a prominent South Carolinian, at one of her receptions, "there is a voice pronounced against you in the Bible."

On her inquiring his meaning, he added: "The Bible says: 'Woe unto you when all men shall speak well of you.'"

An English lady visiting Washington thus described the president's wife: "Mrs. Polk is a very handsome woman. Her hair is very black, and her dark eyes and complexion remind one of the Spanish donnas. She is well read, has much talent for conversation, and is highly popular. Her elegant taste in dress preserves the subdued though elegant costume that characterizes the lady."

Mrs. Polk became a communicant of the Presbyterian church in 1834, and maintained her connection with that denomination to the last. After the death of her husband she resided in Nashville, in "Polk place."

A DELICATE QUESTION.

The Employment of Qualified Sisters of Charity in the Public Schools.

AUSTIN, Tex., Aug. 15.—A very peculiar and interesting question has come up for consideration in the department of public instruction, and Supt. Pritchett has referred the same to the Attorney-General of Texas for a legal ruling. It seems that about forty sisters of charity attended the summer normal school at San Antonio and took the examination prescribed for those desiring to teach. Many of these were found competent by the state board of examiners and entitled to certificates, on the ground that the sisters belong to a religious order whose work is particularly and exclusively in the interest of the Catholic church. Their wages, it is said, would go to the church, and also in violation of the constitutional provision that no part of the public school fund shall be used in the particular interests of any sect or church. The question raised is a delicate one of law and policy, and the attorney-general's ruling will be watched for with curiosity and interest.

Immigrant Arrivals in England.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—Much has been said recently concerning the great number of foreigners who are alleged to be arriving in England, it being held by many that the reported influx was due to the exodus of Jews from Russia. An official report issued to-day on the immigration during the month of July shows that the number of foreigners entering England during that month amounted to 4,600.

To Relieve Grasshopper Sufferers.

KINGSTON, Ont., Aug. 15.—Mayor Gage, upon the authority of the board of trade of this town, sent the following telegram to the mayor of Hialeah, O.: "Providence has smiled on Oklahoma this year. Our crops are magnificent. Kingston county will send the grasshopper sufferers of Ohio a railroad train of corn, potatoes, wheat and oats if needed. Let me know."

Official Agricultural Chemists.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—The convention of the official agricultural chemists met here with a large attendance of members. President H. C. Caldwell read an address, which was followed by a report from the secretary, H. M. Wiley. The remainder of the session was taken up by the discussion of routine affairs.

Call For a Temperance Convention.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 15.—A call has been issued for the annual convention of the Kansas Temperance union, to be held in Topeka September 15 and 16. Every church, Sunday school, temperance society or other organization in sympathy with the temperance cause is invited to send three delegates.

The Alabama state alliance re-elected all its old officers.

The Alabama state alliance re-elected all its old officers. The president, S. M. Adams, made a fierce attack on Senator Morgan, declaring he would support his arm to burn off before he would support him. His cause of complaint was Morgan's opposition to the sub-treasury scheme.

DUN'S REVIEW.

A Sober Hint For Grain Speculators to Consider.

EUROPE MAY TURN TO TURNIPS.

Home Prospects Brighten in Consequence of Good Crops and High Prices. Except the South Where Cotton is a Glut.

New York, Aug. 15.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: The prohibition of the exportation of rye by Russia because of the official declaration that famine is impending has suddenly affected the grain markets of the whole world. Russia usually exports about 50,000,000 bushels of rye and men reason that other grain in large quantities will be required. Not enough attention is paid to the fact that European consumption may be greatly reduced by high prices, and speculation goes on the theory that every person must have so many bushels or there will be starvation. Before the year is over this notion will probably be corrected. Wheat rose 8 1/2 cents on moderate sales and a heavy operator at Chicago went down. Corn rose 6 1/2 and oats 2 1/2 cents, with small sales.

Crop prospects grow brighter every day and with the assurance that the country will not only have enormous supplies of grain, but a market for it at good prices, business is improving throughout the north. The movement begins close to the farms. Country merchants are buying more freely and their purchases are felt by wholesalers and manufacturers. Trade at Boston shows improvement, wool sales reaching 3,752,000 pounds. At Hartford trade is better. At Philadelphia there is general improvement, particularly in wool and woollens, dress goods, paints and tobacco. At Cleveland trade shows some improvement, though iron is depressed. At Fort Wayne improvement is noticed. At Cincinnati trade is only fair, southern business being smaller. At Chicago increase is noted in almost every branch of trade except cured meats. At St. Louis business is increasing in almost all lines and at Kansas City the cattle and packing trades are light and wheat not moving freely, but general trade is improving and healthy. At St. Paul trade is unusually light. The south is in very different condition. The great majority of cotton last year and the prospect of an equally large crop this year threaten a lower price than producers can stand, and trade and collections are both poor in that section.

There is distinct improvement in the demand for cotton goods, which mills can now produce with profit at lower prices than ever, but the manufacturer is much embarrassed by comparative scarcity of orders for the future. The monetary uncertainty operates to prevent large commitments in advance. Improvements in iron is felt at Philadelphia as to the better grades, but No. 2 foundry has been offered here at \$15 for cash and southern gray forge is selling at \$9.75. Bar iron is dull, but the demand equals the supply in plate and structural iron and the prospects are considerably good. In railroads nothing is doing and sales in July for the whole country were but 52,000 tons, against the actual shipment of 130,000 tons.

Speculation in stocks has been dull and tended downward, but oil has advanced 1 1/2 cents for the week. Exports of wheat for the week have been three times last year's and western receipts average about a million bushels daily. Tin has declined here to \$19.90 for August, though higher in London, and sales of lake copper are reported at \$11.00. Labor troubles in the Omaha smelting works have advanced the price of lead to 4 1/2 cents. The advance in prices during the past week has averaged nearly 2 per cent for all commodities.

The money market here continues easy on call and commercial paper is rather more saleable here and in a vague sense of uneasiness. Foreign trade continues to improve, for while the exports decline largely the exports for the future weeks of August have exceeded by nearly 19 per cent those of the corresponding weeks of last year. If Europe has to send cash for all the food it will require this year it is probable that this country will not lack money long.

Mrs. Astor Forfeits Her Gowns.

NEW YORK, Aug. 15.—Mrs. William Astor did not appear at the United States district court, nor was she represented even by anybody who could show cause why the Parisian gowns imported by her should not be forfeited to the government. The case, therefore, went by default. The gowns will be sold at public auction by J. Thomas Stearns. They were seized because the maker tried to cheat Mrs. Astor and the government by undervaluing them after Mrs. Astor had paid him the full duty.

Lowell's Funeral.

BOSTON, Aug. 15.—The funeral of James Russell Lowell took place in Appleton chapel, Harvard university, at noon to-day. Bishop-elect Brooks and Dean Lawrence of the Episcopal theological school at Cambridge conducted the services, which were of a simple character. There were no services at the house or at the grave. The interment was in the family lot at Mount Auburn, which is located in a valley in the shadow of Longfellow's resting place.

A Dangerous Duetting.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 15.—Just before the steamer Buffalo left for the illuminated fleet display at Chautauque last evening a section of the deck, crowded with people, gave way, throwing about thirty persons in the water. A scene of excitement ensued, but by prompt action all were rescued alive.

Baron Hirsch is negotiating with the Turkish government to rent land along the railway in Asia Minor for a Jewish colony.

He offers 400,000 pounds yearly for the land.

CHRIST THE BREAD OF LIFE.

International Sunday-School Lesson for August 23, 1891.

[Specially Arranged from S. S. Quarterly.]
LESSON TEXT.—John 6:25-35.
GOLDEN TEXT.—Lord, evermore give us this bread.—John 6:34.

CENTRAL TRUTH.—Jesus is the bread of life. **TRUTH.**—April, A. D. 28. The day following our last lesson.

PLACE.—Capernaum, on the northwest shore of the lake of Galilee.

INTERVIEWING HISTORY.—(1) The night of prayer. (Matt. 14:23-25.) (2) The storm at sea. (vs. 16-18.) (3) Jesus walking on the sea. (vs. 19, 20.) (4) Peter's attempt to walk on the water. (Matt. 14:29-31.)

CIRCUMSTANCES.—Soon after Jesus came to His disciples with ether and power in the storm, they all came to land near Capernaum. It was the morning after the feeding of the 5,000. Great numbers came to Jesus, some to be healed, some for such bread as they had received at Bethsaida.

HELPS OVER HARD PLACES.—28. "Not because ye saw the miracles," not for the teaching of the miracles, but for the benefits they obtained from them. 29. "His disciples do not make the wants of the body the chief part of life." "That meat which endureth," the food of the soul that satisfies its immortal wants. "I, the Father, send," attested as His Son and sent from Him with the true message. Sealing to the ancients was like signing the name with us. God's seal was (1) the Divine character of Christ; (2) His miracles; (3) His Heavenly message. 30. "The work of God that ye believe in," faith is the source and fountain of all good works. 31. "What sign?" by which to prove you are the great prophet of the Messiah. 32. "Our fathers did eat manna" (Ex. 16). Moses did this for us: what have you done? Only one meal, instead of food for forty years—and only five thousand fed, instead of two million—only barley bread, instead of manna. 33. Jesus' reply shows His superiority to Moses. First: "Moses gave you not;" it was not Moses who fed the people, but God, through Moses. But Jesus came from the Father, Whose gift He was to the world. Second: "the true bread of life," real bread, bread for the soul, of which the manna was only a type. Third: "from heaven," the real heaven, while the manna came only from the atmospheric heavens. Fourth: "it is the life of the world," the manna sustained but a day or two; the true bread is eternal. Fifth: "I, the Father, send," the manna was for Jews only; the true bread for all men. The manna was for one age, the true bread for all ages. 35. "Never hunger," with pain and unsatisfied desire, but only as in the Beatitudes. 36. The Father gives His Son to the world for salvation, life, desire, new hearts, come from God only. "Him that cometh," this is the human side of salvation. 37. "Faith is up again;" at the resurrection. Death shall not destroy those who believe.

LESSON COMMENTS.

The morning after the miracle of the loaves and fishes, the people again sought for the miracle worker. They were pleased with the experiences of the previous day, and longed for their repetition. Finding that Jesus had gone over the water, they took boats and followed. When they came to Him, they inquired, with wonder, how He had crossed the water. To this Jesus gives no answer, but lays bare to one stroke the motive that led them to follow Him so closely. He then exhorts them to seek for something higher than the mere satisfaction of bodily wants, and to give heed to their eternal interests.

The first thing that strikes one, in reading this lesson, is a point of similarity between Nicodemus, the woman at the well, the disciples and the people. They are all alike in this one respect, that they misapprehend His words. He talks of things spiritual; they think of things carnal. He is on one plane; they on another and lower plane. "Ye must be born again," says Christ to Nicodemus. "How can a man be born again?" is the carnal reply. To the woman at the well He speaks of the well of life, springing up into eternal life; and she answers, "How can I give me this water, that I thirst not, neither come hither to draw." To His disciples even He says: "Take heed, and beware of the leaven of the Pharisees;" and they say among themselves: "It is because we have taken no bread" (Matt. 16:6). So also in this case, while He talks of things heavenly, they are only thinking about things earthly. Thus Jesus was, in a deep spiritual sense, a lonely man. He spoke and taught of things that were beyond the heart and they, in their captivities and desires, rose no higher than the stomach. He discoursed about heavenly food, and they discoursed about bakers' bread. This bitter experience of loneliness in purpose continued all through the life of the Master.

We can easily see and heartily condemn the sordid thought and desire of a throng that lived eighteen hundred years ago. But we need not go back eighteen hundred years nor eighteen years to find the chief counterpart of that Galilean multitude. Our church papers are full of articles on how to reach "the unchurched masses." All agree in the statement that they are unchurched. They never come within the walls of our churches. Now, there is nothing easier than to reach them—man, woman and child, and to crowd our churches to the very walls. Just send forth a proclamation that everyone who comes to your church shall have a loaf of bread and a silver dollar each time he attends. Now you may at once open your church not only on Sunday but three times each day in the week and you will have it packed. They will rush and crowd around the doors before the time for opening and fight for places, and such throngs will be gathered that they will tread one upon another. Go to any dispensary for the poor and see the crowd. Mark how patiently they will wait their turn for hours. Mark also that well-to-do folk are there waiting for their treatment free. They are not ashamed to feign poverty for the sake of free treatment. No, there is nothing easier in this world than to reach "the masses," provided you give them what they want. But what they want is cash or its equivalent, and that not to meet their spiritual or even their intellectual needs, but only their bodily appetite and fleshly luxury.—Rev. A. F. Schaffner, D. D.

PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS.

1. The soul needs food as really as the body.
2. The food of the soul is that which gives it spiritual life, develops character, satisfies its wants, strengthens its faculties.
3. A new heart, given through faith, is the source of all good works.
4. The true bread is (1) from God, (2) life-giving, (3) for all the world, (4) satisfies the wants of the soul.
5. This true bread (1) is abundant, (2) continues, (3) gives salvation, (4) brings eternal life here, (5) gives eternal life beyond the grave.